(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:35:51 ON 22 DEC 1999)

FILE 'EMBASE, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, TOXLINE, SCISEARCH, CANCERLIT'
ENTERED AT 08:36:20 ON 22 DEC 1999

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L1       2502080 S MAB OR AB OR MONOCLONAL OR ANTIBOD###
L2         58076 S L1 (10A) (DIMER## OR CONJUGATE# OR CROSSLINK###)
L3       5595740 S (CANCER OR CARCINOMA OR NEOPLAS### OR MALIGNAN#### OR
TUMOR#
L4        824086 S L3 (10A) (TREATMENT OR THERAP#### OR ANTI)
L5          2459 S L2 (30A) L4
L6             1 S L5 AND (FC REGION)
L7            27 S L5 AND (CD19 OR CD-19 OR B4)
L8            12 DUP REM L7 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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L8 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CANCERLIT
AN 94697589 CANCERLIT
DN 94697589
TI An immunotoxin, an antibody-drug conjugate and a heterodimeric antibody conjugate show tumor-specific efficacy in animal survival models (Meeting abstract).
AU Shah S A; Ferris C A; Derr S M; Bourret L A; Chari R V; Venkatesh Y P; Goldmacher V S; Lambert J M; Blattler W A
CS ImmunoGen Inc., 148 Sidney St., Cambridge, MA 02139.
SO Antibody Immunoconjugates Radiopharmaceuticals, (1993). Vol. 6, No. 1, pp.
69.
ISSN: 0892-7049.
DT (MEETING ABSTRACTS)
FS ICDB; L
LA English
EM 199404
AB The therapeutic efficacies of an immunotoxin, an **antibody**-drug **conjugate** and a heterodimeric **antibody conjugate** (with activated human PBLs) were assessed in xenograft mouse **tumor** models. **Anti-CD19 monoclonal antibody, anti-B4, conjugated** to blocked ricin (anti-**B4**-bR, 50 or 75 ug/kg/d iv x 5) was evaluated in SCID mice bearing 7 d established human B-cell lymphoma (4 x 10(6) Namalwa cells, iv). Controls included treatment with unconjugated anti-**B4** antibody (2 mg/kg/d iv x 5) or a nonspecific antibody-blocked ricin conjugate (N901-bR, 100 ug/kg/d iv x 5). Anti-transferrin receptor antibody, 5E9, conjugated to a maytansinoid (5E9-Maytansinoid, 7 mg/kg/d, on days 1, 3, 5) was injected iv in SCID mice one hour after ip injection of A375 human melanoma cells (3.5 x 10(7)). Three iv injections of a mixture of unconjugated 5E9 antibody (15 mg/kg/d x 3) plus free maytansinoid drug (0.11 mg/kg/d x 3) served as a control. The antitumor efficacy of a heterodimeric conjugate, anti-**B4**-anti-T11(3) (1 mg/kg iv) together with IL2/anti-T3 activated human PBLs (1 x 10(7) cells/d iv x 3) was evaluated in the iv Namalwa model of SCID mice under different treatment protocols. Mice were injected iv with Namalwa cells (4 x 10(5)) and treated either 1 hr or 24 hr later with the heterodimeric conjugate. Beginning 24 hr after conjugate administration, both sets of animals were given 3 daily injections of PBLs. N901-**anti**-T11(3), which does not bind to the **tumor** cells, served as a control. All three **antibody conjugates** tested showed efficacy by significantly (p less than 0.05) prolonging the life of animals, while no such effects were observed in the control groups. Calculations from cell titration curves indicated that up to 5.8 logs of tumor cells could be eliminated in vivo. These studies indicate that anti-**B4**-bR, 5E9-maytansinoid and anti-**B4**-anti-T11(3) heterodimer plus human PBLs have the potential to increase survival times and to effect complete cures in 25% of mice with malignant disease.
AB The therapeutic efficacies of an immunotoxin, an **antibody**-drug **conjugate** and a heterodimeric **antibody conjugate** (with activated human PBLs) were assessed in xenograft mouse **tumor** models. **Anti-CD19 monoclonal antibody, anti-B4, conjugated** to blocked ricin (anti-**B4**-bR, 50 or 75 ug/kg/d iv x 5) was evaluated in SCID mice bearing 7 d established human B-cell lymphoma (4 x 10(6) Namalwa cells, iv). Controls included treatment with unconjugated anti-**B4** antibody (2 mg/kg/d iv x 5) or a nonspecific

antibody-blocked [redacted]in conjugate (N901-bR, 100 ug/[redacted]d iv x 5). Anti-transferrin receptor. . . 3) plus free may[redacted]sinoid drug (0.11 mg/kg/d x 3) served as a control. The antitumor efficacy of a heterodimeric conjugate, anti-**B4**-anti-T11(3) (1 mg/kg iv) together with IL2/anti-T3 activated human PBLs (1 x 10(7) cells/d iv x 3) was evaluated in the. . . the heterodimeric conjugate. Beginning 24 hr after conjugate administration, both sets of animals were given 3 daily injections of PBLs. N901-**anti**-T11(3), which does not bind to the **tumor** cells, served as a control. All three **antibody conjugates** tested showed efficacy by significantly (p less than 0.05) prolonging the life of animals, while no such effects were observed.

. . titration curves indicated that up to 5.8 logs of tumor cells could be eliminated in vivo. These studies indicate that anti-**B4**-bR, 5E9-maytansinoid and anti-**B4**-anti-T11(3) heterodimer plus human PBLs have the potential to increase survival times and to effect complete

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1995:969259 CAPLUS
DN 124:111188
TI Site-specific modifications of light chain glycosylated antilymphoma (LL2)
and anti-carcinoembryonic antigen (hImmu-14-N) antibody divalent fragments
AU Govindan, Serengulam V.; Goldenberg, David M.; Griffiths, Gary L.; Leung, Shui-on; Losman, Michele J.; Hansen, Hans J.
CS Immunomedics, Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, 07950, USA
SO Cancer Res. (1995), 55(23, Suppl.), 5721S-5S
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
DT Journal
LA